

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES H. HAMILTON, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. VILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. F. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR CONGRESS,
THOMAS BRAGG, of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNEL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

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three or four years ago, passing through it now, would be amazed at the development of the wheat culture. It appears to be the main business of the country along the line of the road, and of wheat there must have been a great quantity of wheat raised this season in a great variety of places. It is unusually backward, and suffering from rain in many places. The crop is generally late. A few good "seasons" would bring things out, but they are much needed. The fruit does not look very well, at least the peaches do not.

The amount of way travel on the North Carolina Railroad is surprising, and quite encouraging to the friends of the Road. We really think that in a very short time the Road will pay the interest on the State debt incurred for its construction. It starts with a splendid equipment, and very solid road-way, and little or no debt. About the management we are unable to speak. There will always be objections, but there can be no doubt in our mind that the Directors have taken a judicious course in running a day schedule through, for the way-business is incomparably more important on that line than the through.

Politics are about waking up in most of the western counties, the local tickets having been pretty generally perfected during the past week.

63- The attempt of the opposition will evidently be to throw the election into the House of Representatives, and in view of this they are arranging things so as to obtain control of that body in the vote by States, as they now have in the vote by members. Illinois stands about evenly divided, and in voting for President, would either present a tie and not vote at all, or else vote for the Democratic candidate. By casting a Democrat, this state of things will be changed, and this change has actually been brought about by the passage of a resolution declaring Col. Allen not entitled to his seat in Congress as a representative from Illinois. An attempt to declare Wm. B. Archer, the contestant, elected, failed by two votes, so that the matter will go back to the people of the District, for whom it remains to say whether their choice is to be overborne by the despotism of a majority in Congress, or their member expelled for the crime of being a good and true national Democrat. We take the more notice of this action of the House which took place on Friday last, from the fact that Mr. Allen's visit to this place last spring brought us acquainted with the man and his principles, and we feel that such men can ill be spared from a Congress like the present, in which good men are scarce. The Union says truly, that in the whole House there was no more faithful and efficient representative, and no more reliable Democrat, and none more ardently devoted to the Union and the Constitution than Mr. Allen.

The New York Herald intimates that Mr. Hall of Iowa ought to be declared not elected. Mr. Hall is a Democrat, and if they can only expel him, that will secure the State for Fremont. So it goes. Such are the preparations to carry things when in the House. Let us see how they are to be carried into it.

In Pennsylvania there now remains little doubt but that to all intents and purposes, the fusion between the Fillmore and Fremont parties will be complete and thorough, there being but one anti-Democratic electoral ticket in the field, to be supported by Know Nothings and Black Republicans. In Connecticut there will be no regular Fillmore electoral ticket; the State Council have set at naught the bull of Pope Bartlett and resolved to go for Fremont. Some seceders oppose the move, and will, we suppose, get a charter from Covington, Ky., but eventually the whole thing will subside into an amalgamated opposition, and the Fremont wing of the opposition being the stronger, will carry the day, or rather, be centred on in that State. In Vermont it has been decided to run no Fillmore ticket. The same conclusion has just been arrived at in Maine. In fact, throughout the Northern States the movement will be, so to shape the canvass as to present the most available opposition in each locality, with a view, not of electing either Fillmore or Fremont by the people, but of defeating the election of Buchanan. In Missouri, old Tom Benton is doing his best to promote the same object, while affecting to support Buchanan; he and his partisans, rejected at the Cincinnati Convention, now proposing to divide the Democratic strength by running a separate electoral ticket nominally for Buchanan, but with the practical effect of weakening his chances in the State to the precise amount of every vote which the Benton irregular ticket may receive, Benton being, to the very interior of his stomach, in favor of his son-in-law Fremont, and his daughter Jessie, who, by the way, seem to have gone quite warmly into the canvass. We would have said bottom of his heart, but that we doubt whether he has such a thing.

While this is the programme now fast revealing itself at the North, a somewhat different state of things presents itself at the South. But though differing in appearance, the result is designed to be the same, although we presume that many who will exert themselves to bring it about, are unconscious of the use to which they are to be put, while we fear that others are only too willing to do almost anything to break down the Democracy. The gentlemen composing the very large and respectable audience present at the discussion between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer in this place, can hardly have forgotten, or failed to have been struck with the question put to the latter gentleman by the former, as to whether he, Mr. Gilmer, like Mr. Rayner, was prepared to unite with any party or parties in opposition to the Democracy, without regard to their position on the question of slavery; provided they recognized the paramount obligations of Americanism. This question Mr. Gilmer failed to answer, leaving it to be inferred that he was. People cannot fail to have noticed and to draw their own conclusions.

Evidently then, any electoral vote given to Mr. Fillmore at the South must tend to promote the leading object of the Northern coalitionists, which is to defeat the election of Mr. Buchanan by the people, throwing the election into the House in which the cards are being stacked as we see and have seen.

This state of things has been foreseen and the necessity of southern union upon the candidates of the only safe and available national party has been felt by very many reflecting men, who regard the constitution and the Union as superior to the paramount obligations of any party or order. Calm reflection shows that Mr. Buchanan is the only man who can be elected by the people, the only man of national principles who can be elected at all; and, under the influence of this conviction, the South has gradually been falling into line, with a unanimity seldom if ever witnessed before. In order, if possible, to counteract this tendency, the Fillmore organs are busily engaged in getting up the idea that Fillmore stock is rising, that such and such a State is sure to go for him, although if they know anything they ought to know that they are misleading their readers. One day we hear that Georgia is going to go for Fillmore, in face of the fact known to all posted politicians that not even South Carolina herself is more certain for Buchanan. Again, it is Louisiana, although gentlemen from that State, passing through here, say that there they look upon the contest as one simply between Democracy and Black Republicanism, in which Louisiana can have but one choice. Why, they rouse themselves up in Virginia occasionally, and for something like the hundredth time prophesy big things they are to do against the Democracy, as though such prophecies respecting Virginia had not become matters of ridicule. The same thing at the North. Mr. Fillmore is to do this and the other thing, while in fact, without the assistance of the Black Republicans he can do nothing, and he cannot get

that without out-bidding Fremont. The Abolitionists and Free Soilers, having the command of plenty of money, start campaign papers in the German language to operate upon the German population, and these papers, possessing no independent vitality, addressed to and not springing from the German people, are quoted as evidences of German sentiment and paraded as showing the position of the press in opposition to Mr. Buchanan; and all these things to which we have been referring are iterated and re-iterated at the South to interfere with the concentration of the South upon Mr. Buchanan, by endeavouring to break the force of the facts which point to such concentration as the only safe and proper course for the people of the Southern States to pursue.

Again, in order to prevent those who had been Whigs acting with the Democratic party, every cause of former irritation is sedulously hunted up, and placed before their eyes and dinned in their ears, by the organs of a party which proclaimed its own rise upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig party. We rather think that the Democratic is no longer included in the catalogue of ruins. Conventions are held of persons calling themselves old line Whigs, although they have in fact been all along acting and voting with the Know Nothings, the whole thing being in fact, a ruse to rouse in those who are really and truly old line Whigs, and who are expected to pay some respect to the movements of an organization taking the name of the party with which they had been accustomed to act. It is a "cunningly devised fable."

Sudden and Unexpected Death.

On our arrival here on the cars Sunday morning, almost the first thing we heard of was the sudden death of Mr. W. H. Marsh, one of our young commission merchants, an exceedingly clever, whole-souled, gentlemanly man. One of the last persons whom we happened to see before our brief absence from town was Mr. Marsh, in full health and strength, with every prospect of a long and useful life before him. Certainly he was among the very last whose death we would have expected to hear of, and the shock was proportionately great. We learn that at midday on Saturday last he was in perfect health, partook of a hearty dinner, and busied himself in some preparations to get off to Smithville. It would appear that he must have got over-heated, and that a rush of blood to the head from this cause was the immediate occasion of his death, which took place about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The Wilmington Light Infantry, of which he was a member, as well as a large concourse of citizens, and, we believe, the Masonic fraternity, accompanied his remains yesterday to the cars, on board which they were placed for conveyance to the residence of his father in Randolph county. To his parents and family the shock must be severe indeed. His amiable disposition which had rendered him so popular even with those unaffiliated to him save by the common intercourse of life, must have rendered him doubly dear to his relations and connections.

We feel in no disposition to moralize over the uncertainty of life, and there is no need that we should do so, as all must feel for themselves, and surely a more affecting illustration could hardly be presented.

Mr. Marsh we presume was about twenty eight years of age, a native of Randolph county in this State, but for some years past a citizen of Wilmington.

The action of the House in the Brooks case.

Although the House last week, failed to expel Mr. Brooks, two-thirds not voting for his expulsion, still the majority in favor of the resolution was as emphatic a censure as any party vote could convey, and rendered it eminently due to Mr. Brooks respect, that, by resigning his seat he should submit his case to the decision and judgment of his constituents. The following is the analysis of the vote:—For the expulsion 119 Free State men and 2 Slave State men, or 6 Democrats and 115 opposition:—Against the expulsion 13 Free and 82 Slave State men, or 63 Democrats and 32 opposition. Mr. Hoffman of Maryland, is one of the Southern men who voted for expulsion.

We know the notions of a good many people at the North and some few even at the South in regard to the supposed necessity of vindicating the dignity and guarding the immunities of the Senate Chamber, and therefore can see well enough how many good men holding certain views might have voted for the expulsion of Brooks. Differing alike from their ideas in regard to the jurisdiction of the House and also its obligations in the case, we can see that their motives may have been pure enough, but what shall we think of the resolution of censure against Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson, because, being aware of the secret council of their friend, they did not go off like common informers and have him taken up. Could the Committee reporting such a resolution have supposed for a moment that Mr. Keitt or Mr. Edmundson could or would have acted so? Could they have expected it? We do not agree with the action of the House in the Brooks case, but still that action is not necessarily disgraceful, as the vote of censure is, for a legislative body inflicts a disgrace upon itself when it secures any of its members for not doing an ungentlemanly action.

63- There are some smart people in the world who can see a great deal more than their neighbors. To this class belongs a correspondent whose communication appears in the last Fayetteville Observer, over the initials of "K. N." This writer says that he was present a few days ago at a discussion between Messrs. Bragg and Gilmer, and there witnessed a most degrading and disgusting exhibition on the part of the candidates. Gov. Bragg, it seems, was not dressed to suit this supercilious gentleman, besides, he perspired, which was vulgar, and used a yellow handkerchief, which was plebeian, and had a hole torn in his coat, which was pre-meditated poverty. The Governor's speech did not give satisfaction, and Mr. Gilmer's was still less acceptable. Also, "K. N." says that the candidates both went down to make themselves familiar, and to refresh themselves with a drink with their friends. And so he goes on.

We fancy that we see the writer of this twaddle pretty accurately portrayed by Shakespeare in the description of a fop, "who he puts into the mouth of Hotsper. He evidently considers the candidates "untaught bores, unmanly" fellows who perspire in warm weather. Men aspiring to the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina should be above the weakness of perspiration, and wear tin shirt-collars. One thing we will venture to say, however, and that is, that place Gov. Bragg at any time, in any costume in which he may choose to appear, beside any of his pouncet-box critics, and the true man and gentleman will be recognized immediately, but not in the person of the pouncet-box critic or critics.

63- "A Visitor" writing to the last Raleigh Standard, speaks in high terms of the "Haw River House," the dinner-house on the Central Railroad, kept by Gen. Benj. Trolinger. We can bear testimony to the fact that, so far as our experience extends, which is no farther than stopping for dinner going and returning, the "House" deserves all the praise bestowed upon it. The General is an excellent host, and looks like a comfortable landlord, which is always some addition to the comfort of a guest.

A private business letter received here from a prominent gentleman in Lincoln county, says that the enthusiasm in that section of the State brings to mind the old Jackson days. Everything is going for Buchanan.

CONGRESS.—The House has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 18th of August.

The canvass for State officers in North Carolina will close in two weeks.

The election for Governor, Members of the Legislature and Sheriffs, will take place on Thursday, the 7th day of August next, being the very latest day upon which a State election can come. The first Thursday in August of next year will be also the first day of the month.

As the canvass thus draws near to a close, its character becomes definitely fixed, and the summing up a matter of comparative ease. Let us, therefore, look at it for a short time.

Early in April last the Conventions of the respective parties were held, that of the Know Nothing or American party convening at Greensboro' on the 10th, while the Democratic Convention met at Raleigh on the 16th of that month.

Upon every question of State and national policy, the Democratic Convention came out fully and fairly before the people. It met the issues without reserve or hesitation, it expressed its continued adhesion to the great measure of justice known as Free Suffrage, and its determination to press it to its final triumph. It stood up fairly and squarely upon every question likely to engage the public attention or enter seriously into the canvass. Turning to national politics it planted itself upon the platform of the perfect equality of the citizens of every section of the country, as secured by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equally with those of the North, to the common territories of the Union. It took broad national ground, such as a Southern State Convention might be expected to take, and it nominated for re-election to the chief office in the State, a gentleman above reproach, either as an officer or as a man. And more than this, full and explicit as were the resolutions adopted at Raleigh—strongly as they asserted the rights of the States, and of the South, they were no stronger than the resolutions adopted six weeks after at Cincinnati in a National Democratic Convention composed of delegates from every district in the Union—adopted without a single dissenting voice.

How does the action of the opposing party compare with this? The resolutions adopted at Greensboro' are silent upon the question of Equal Suffrage, if indeed they do not go directly against the measure. The preamble and first resolution of their State platform are as follows:

"WHEREAS, There have heretofore existed various and conflicting views both among Whigs and Democrats as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, and as to the manner and extent of amendment; and in order that the grand principles of Americanism may not be trampled in the ensuing canvass by vexed State questions raised by the former political organizations: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American party, eschewing sectional issues in the State as well as in the Union, hereby declare their intention of abiding by and maintaining the basis of the present Constitution of North Carolina.

Now, this either means something or it means nothing. If it means anything, it includes Free Suffrage, which is a question of the amending the State Constitution in the category of those "vexed State questions raised by the former political organizations" by which "the grand principles of Americanism" are "not to be trampled in the ensuing canvass." It means that the American party "in the ensuing canvass" will abide by and maintain the present basis of the constitution of North Carolina. This is not affirming as the result of conviction or as laid down as a measure of settled policy, but only a temporary dodging of responsibility, a fear to meet the issue lest it might trammel the grand principles of Americanism in the ensuing canvass, that is, lest it might interfere with their electioneering moves. Thus a question of deep import to the State is blinked, a measure for the extension of full political rights to at least forty thousand native sons of North Carolina, is either directly opposed or contemptuously ignored, in order that nothing may trammel the grand onslaught to be made upon some four or five hundred Catholics and foreigners within the State, for there are not more than that number of voters of both classes—certainly not more than six hundred.

And the Candidate of the American party is a gentleman who may well desire not to be trampled with his former record, either on the question of the basis of Free Suffrage. He may well ask that this record should be ignored, for he has voted for every kind of proposition to disturb the basis. He has voted for the white basis in the House and the Federal basis in the Senate. He has done worse. He has voted for the white basis even in the Senate, going so far as to deny us the influence of our Federal population in either branch of the Legislature. He has gone for the distribution of the School Fund according to white population instead of Federal population, in face of the fact, of which he cannot be ignorant, that even as matters now stand, many very many, western counties receive from the School Fund a larger sum per annum than the whole annual amount of their taxes. He has uniformly voted against Free Suffrage—he voted against it, when for that vote of his, it would have finally passed. But for Mr. Gilmer, Free Suffrage would now be a portion of the Constitution of North Carolina, and the tax payer would no longer be subjected to taxation without representation, or with only half representation, as is now the case with the large class who, not holding fifty acres of land, are deprived of all voice in one half of the law, making power of the State. Mr. Gilmer, it is true, goes beyond the permission of his party Convention, and talks as though he, the persevering opponent of Free Suffrage, was its strong advocate, in face of his recorded votes in opposition to it, and of the further fact known to all who understand the machinery of legislation, that he has not only voted steadily against it directly, but fought it indirectly by all sorts of parliamentary manoeuvres, impracticable amendments, inconsistent propositions, and other means of embarrassment and detention. He even went so far here as to accuse Gov. Bragg of having been opposed to Free Suffrage in 1848; but that charge Gov. Bragg so triumphantly nailed to the counter as base coin, that Mr. Gilmer himself hung his head, and his friends blushed for the position in which he had placed himself.

But it is brought up against Gov. Bragg that he is not to be trusted on the subject of Internal Improvements, although in the discharge of his official duties in that respect, he has gone as far as any friend of Internal Improvements could justly demand. In his message to the Legislature, he has recommended all the assistance to works of Internal Improvement that the credit of the

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